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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS SHERMAN DIVISION	
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4	GIBSON BRANDS, INC.	: DOCKET NO. 4:19CV358
		: SHERMAN, TEXAS
5	ARMADILLO DISTRIBUTION	: OCTOBER 28, 2019 : 11:00 A.M.
6	ENTERPRISES, INC.	:
7	TELEPHONE CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE AMOS L. MAZZANT,	
8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	
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25	PRODUCED BY COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION.	

THE COURT: Okay. Good morning. This is Judge
Mazzant and we're here in Case 4:19CV358, Gibson Brands, Inc.
versus Armadillo Distribution Enterprises, Inc.

I think you've already made your appearances for the record. We are in the courtroom with my court reporter, so please, every time you speak, identify yourself.

And I believe it was the Defendant who initiated this call, so if that's who initiated the call, go ahead and tell me what the issue is.

MS. NAYDONOV: Good afternoon, Your Honor. This is Anna Naydonov, counsel for Armadillo. Yes, indeed, we asked for a call to get the Court's guidance on getting highly relevant evidence of third party uses into evidence.

Just to give the Court a brief background, this is a trademark infringement and counterfeiting where Gibson accuses Armadillo of copying seven of its guitar shapes and marks. Armadillo counterclaimed on the grounds that these guitar shapes are generic and commonplace and have been in widespread third party use for many decades. Indeed, Armadillo, through its predecessor, has used some of the shapes since 1976.

So to prove its counterclaim that the shapes -Gibson's asserted shapes are generic and to defend against
the allegations of likelihood of confusion, we need to get
into evidence at trial the fact that numerous third parties

have used these same shapes for many years. And we're talking about some pretty basic, uncontroverted facts, whether Company A has used this shape, how long, their basic sales and advertising information.

So I -- we wanted to get the Court's guidance as to -on how to get this evidence in. We have proposed over two
months ago, and we still continue to believe that our
proposal is the most efficient and effective way to deal
with getting this evidence in, is to have -- instead of
having numerous third party depositions -- and, Your Honor,
there have been more than 50, around 52 companies in the
U.S. alone that have used the same or identical shapes over
many decades. We thought and we proposed to Gibson that to
avoid these depositions, we have a stipulation that outlines
the following procedure:

We identify a third party and both Gibson and Armadillo work with that third party, interview it, and arrive at a short, succinct declaration setting forth the facts about this third party's use of same or similar guitar shapes.

Then if either party doesn't agree or we cannot agree on a declaration, we reserve the right to take a deposition, a limited deposition of that third party.

So we proposed that in August and we let Gibson know that it's going to be way over 20 third parties that we'll need to get evidence from.

Gibson, unfortunately, rejected our proposal and told us back on August 26th that they intend to depose every single third party. And I quote: It intends to depose any third party that Armadillo intends to use to invalidate my client's IP rights. And then Gibson issued — proceeded to issue eight third party subpoenas of its own to third parties. So we had to issue our own counter subpoenas and, you know, issue our own subpoenas to other multiple third parties who have used this same shape.

And we all along have been working and trying to get Gibson to reconsider our proposal, because we think that still the most efficient way to get the third party evidence in is not by deposition but by declarations that are mutually negotiated.

And we've used this declaration procedure as plaintiff and defendant in multiple cases, and we find that the judges and the juries find it helpful just to read those declarations into the evidence. And — and, of course, they're mutually negotiated and either party reserves the right to take the deposition.

And just to get back a little bit to my initial point on why this evidence of widespread third party use is so important, it's considered to be very important to establishing whether the shape is generic, and there are many cases in this district and other districts that have

held that. For example, in Berg against Symons, 393 F.Supp. 2d 525, Southern District of Texas, held that a trade dress design may be generic if it is so common in the industry that it is incapable of serving to identify any one particular source.

The Trademark Trial and Appeal Board in Fender Musical Instruments, 94 USPQ2d 1549 found certain Fender asserted guitar shapes generic, largely based on third party use. The burden is on Armadillo to provide evidence that's admissible at trial of these third party uses.

The evidence is also relevant to finding no likelihood of confusion. For example, the Fifth Circuit in Amstar held that the greater the number of identical or more or less similar trademarks already in use of different kinds of goods, the less the likelihood of confusion.

So the evidence is highly relevant to our claims and defenses. And, moreover, it's also proportionate to the needs of the cases because Gibson alleged counterfeiting against our client, and as Your Honor knows, the statutory damages are up to \$2 million per mark and here we have five counterfeiting claims, so the stakes are high.

And, you know, there are many, many third parties who have used these shapes. Some of them are still using the same shapes. Some of them are no longer using the shapes. But that evidence is still relevant to show that the shapes

have been generic and commonplace in the minds of consumers for many decades.

Now, in terms of -- I would like to address a couple of points in Gibson's motion to quash that they filed on Friday. We still are hoping that the Court provides guidance and adopts this declaration procedure so we can -- we can avoid having numerous third party depositions.

That said, you know, there are several points and procedural points that Gibson pointed — or outlined in its motion to quash that I wanted to address. Gibson stated that, you know, the depositions are scheduled on certain dates around the country that involve a lot of travel and may not be convenient for everybody.

First of all, we have told them for months now that we're okay with telephonic depositions, with Skype depositions. We've been working with them and with every third party that asked us for an extension or to reschedule -- or to reschedule the deposition. We were agreeable to hold them on days that worked for everyone.

Given the number of the third parties, of course, we cannot guarantee that we can have all of the West Coast depositions, for example, at the same time or all of the Florida ones on the same week. It largely depends on third party convenience. But we're willing to work on dates that work for everyone.

Also regarding some of the -- Gibson said in their motion that we issued subpoenas where we request third parties to respond to document requests within less than 30 days, and that it purportedly violates Rule 34 of the Federal Rules.

Rule 34, a 30-day window for responding to document requests does not apply to non-parties. The law is pretty clear on that, both in this district and other districts, and we're happy to submit cases for the Court's consideration.

Courts have held that in Rule 45 subpoenas the standard is time has to be reasonable. There has to be a reasonable timeframe for the third party to respond to a Rule 45 subpoena. And here we have provided I think at the minimum 19 or 20 days to respond to the document requests and depositions are more than 30 days out. Whenever a third party asked us for an extension, we granted that request. And we're willing to continue to work with Gibson and the third party to grant any such extension request.

Moreover, there's not a single third party that has come to this court and tried to quash our subpoena or complained that it's overly burdensome, so there's no -- really, it's a premature issue. There's no ongoing dispute on that front.

To the extent Gibson suggested in its motion to quash

that we did not provide notice to them before serving the third party, that's incorrect. We have provided notice to Gibson for every single third party subpoena before serving the subpoena on that third party, so we have complied with the Rule 45 requirements.

In terms of next step, Armadillo continues to believe that the declaration process that we outlined for Your Honor and the stipulation that we sent to Gibson back in August is still the most effective and efficient way to get this widespread third party evidence, and we are happy to consider Gibson's proposed revisions to the stipulation and to work with them.

To the extent Your Honor finds that getting the evidence in through declarations is not the way to go, Gibson's proposed limitation to have only 10 third party depositions is not workable for us just because we have the burden to show third party usage, and there are many more than 10 third parties out there. So we need a procedure in place and then we need to increase the number of depositions to allow us to depose all those third parties.

We're happy, of course, to limit those depositions to one or maximum two hours. I think we'll be fine with just one hour depositions, because we're trying to get just basic facts, whether they've used the guitar, how long, what are their sales and advertising.

We are willing to continue to work with Gibson and the third parties to grant extensions and schedule the depositions on dates that work for everyone, which is also the reason why we went ahead and served most of our subpoenas early on, to allow or build in this time to work through the process, because we don't have a lot of time in discovery.

Our expert reports on the genericness issue are due beginning of February, February 12th. And there are holidays coming up in November and December, and we wanted to allow enough time to collect this relevant third party evidence.

So with that, if Your Honor has any questions -- and we're happy to submit a written response to Gibson's motion that was filed on Friday to provide any case law or additional briefing that Your Honor may require.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me go ahead and hear a response from Gibson.

MR. SCHUETTINGER: Your Honor, this is Kurt Schuettinger on behalf of Gibson.

We filed on Friday our motion to quash. The issue is pretty basic here. Federal Rule 30(b)(2)(A) limits the number of depositions in a case to ten, absent leave of Court or permission from the other side.

The Defendant has ignored that rule and they issued

unilaterally 24 third party subpoenas for depositions and document requests. And then they informed us that they intend to issue 30 more in this case.

I litigated a case on behalf of Gibson that went all the way to trial in California a little less than -- over a year ago. Total, the parties did not conduct 10 third party depositions.

We have offered -- despite the Defendant not getting leave of court or permission from Gibson, we had offered them to do 10 third party depositions. They've refused the offer.

We've offered to work with them on stipulations on a case by case basis, but we have not agreed to their stipulation for several reasons. One, that the stipulation, Gibson stipulates to unlimited number of third party deps. We stipulate that any sworn declaration is admissible for all purposes except for relevancy.

And, you know, some of these third parties that they're subpoenaing, I don't know what we're going to do with this evidence to the jury. I'll give the Court a couple of examples. Moonstone Guitar they have subpoenaed. I spoke with the owner of that company. He's retired. He's undergoing chemo, and he hasn't made the guitars in their subpoena, he said, since 1980 or 1981 and he's retired. I don't know what relevancy that evidence is going to be to

the jury.

They subpoended a company called Ibanez, and despite the fact that Armadillo is representing to the Court today that they're seeking basic information, the subpoend to Ibanez has 60 document requests.

We've provided them, the Defendant Armadillo, with our settlement with Ibanez in the '70s. So not only is this irrelevant, we have a settlement, but it's completely burdensome to have third parties respond to 60 document requests and appear for deposition.

We think our position here is reasonable. They can proceed with ten depositions and see what kind of evidence they think they're getting here. You know, I don't think we need to burden third parties when Gibson has given you a settlement agreement from the '70s, or in the case of Moonstone Guitar, the individual hasn't made the guitar since 1980 or 1981.

I think after ten, if they can proffer some type of reason to the Court why more is necessary, I think at that point we can revisit the issue. But I think right now all we're doing is burdening third parties with guitars that are not on their website.

I'll give the Court another example. B.C. Rich they've subpoenaed. If you go on their website, they don't even have guitars available for sale.

They subpoensed John Hornby Skewes where we're supposed to appear in London the day after Thanksgiving for a deposition. I think that is 40 document requests. John Hornby Skewes was the case I referenced earlier that we litigated all the way to trial in California that resulted in a settlement agreement. Again, I don't know what evidence they intend to proffer based upon Gibson settling with them.

Two days before Thanksgiving we're supposed to appear for a deposition for a company called RBI, which is the distributor in the U.S. for John Hornby Skewes. Again, that use is governed by a settlement agreement Gibson has.

And just to give the Court an example, again, they had to get leave of court or permission from Gibson to issue more than ten subpoenas. They issued 24. In one week we're supposed to appear in New York on a Monday. Then we have to appear in Indiana on a Tuesday. Then we have to fly back to New York on a Wednesday. Then we have to fly to Tampa on a Thursday, and then we have to be in Texas on Friday for a deposition.

You know, this is not only burdensome to the third parties when they're having to respond to up to 40 or 60 document requests, that schedule is just completely unworkable.

And currently pending in this case, fairly early on,

there's motions to dismiss filed by the Defendant, by Gibson. There's motions to strike.

And I would just note here as far as proportionality, they reference that there are seven trademarks and that they need this for their generic defense. They have only moved to cancel three of our trademarks based on genericness, so they want to do 50 some third party subpoenas based upon three trademarks.

And then if you also look into genericness, evidence of third party use is what the Court considers circumstantial evidence. The direct evidence of is a mark valid is a consumer survey. And if you look at circumstantial evidence, the Court and the jury can look at lots of things, including third party use. They can look at dictionary use, how the trademarks are referred to in third party publications.

Gibson's trademarks here, all but one I think are presumed valid and are incontestable. So as opposing counsel said, it's their burden, and this is just one element of one counterclaim that they're seeking to do all these third party depositions, and I just don't think it's proportionate to the needs of this case and it's an undue burden on these third parties.

I will say, they said that no one has complained. I spoke with Ibanez's attorney about the subpoena and he was

completely upset about, as I mentioned, the over 60 document requests that he got from them about the deposition.

And just to further reiterate, they've subpoenaed these third parties to not only appear two days before

Thanksgiving, the day after Thanksgiving, and they subpoenaed another company, Daisy Rock Guitars, to appear on Veteran's Day for a deposition. They attached two guitars to their subpoena. One of them, if you look at Daisy Rock's website, is not even available for sale.

So I think what they need to do -- we've provided them with 15,000 documents so far. We're going to provide them more that relate to settlement enforcement by Gibson from third parties. I think they should review those documents we provided them, look at the guitars attached to the subpoena and verify if they're even for sale in the U.S. on these companies' websites.

Let's do ten depositions and see what kind of evidence they get from them, and then if we need to, we can come back to the Court and revisit the issue. That's our position right now, and I think it's more than reasonable.

THE COURT: Okay. If I could have Defendant explain to me -- listening to what defense wanted was this stipulation or declaration process, but yet, you went ahead and subpoenaed all these other third parties. I'm a little confused.

MS. NAYDONOV: So, Your Honor, just to clarify, we

provided to Gibson the proposed stipulation that would allow for submission of this evidence by declaration and would still allow Gibson to object on relevance grounds, so say that the declaration was inadmissible at trial and reserve the right for either party to take a deposition. We proposed that and we welcomed any revision or tweaks to that back in August, August 26th.

That same day, Gibson -- and we told them, there are going to be over 20 third parties that we'll need evidence from, and it's not a surprise to Gibson, having litigated other cases, that there are scores of third parties that have used their asserted mark.

So we proposed the stipulation back on August 26th.

That same day Gibson wrote back to us and said, no, we don't want to do declarations and we, I quote, intend to depose any third parties that you intend to rely on to try to invalidate Gibson's rights.

So they told us, no, we want to go ahead and do depositions of all these third parties. So having received that, they knew there would be more than ten. Days after that, Gibson, not Armadillo, goes ahead and issues eight third party subpoenas, including Moonstone. Counsel just mentioned Moonstone. Gibson subpoenaed Moonstone. We did not.

So we issued, in response to that, counter subpoenas to

those same third parties and then we proceeded to continue to issue our own subpoenas, because Gibson knew that there were going to be way over ten of these third parties who have evidence. And back in August they didn't want to do the declaration procedure, so the only choice we had was to then do the depositions, and they said they wanted to do depositions.

It was not until October 16th that Gibson all the sudden said, oh, there are only ten third party depositions that you can do. We will not agree either to the declaration. We told you back in August we're not going to do that. But we're not going to let you take more than ten depositions either, which puts us in kind of an untenable position where we have to limit our third party evidence to just ten third parties and then come back to the Court and ask for additional leave.

We are not allowed to -- Gibson wouldn't agree to declarations either, so it puts us in kind of this limbo situation.

And I wanted to, if Your Honor allows, I would like to address a couple of points they brought up on these specific subpoenas, so --

THE COURT: Well, before you go to that, I guess I'm trying to understand -- I mean, the rules only allow you to take ten depositions, correct, without agreement by the parties

or approval of the Court? But yet, you subpoenaed more than ten.

MS. NAYDONOV: But, Your Honor, I guess we presumed we had agreement that we would do more than ten depositions because back in August we informed them that there were more than ten third parties. We said we have to depose them or get declarations. Would you agree to some sort of stip on a declaration? They said no, we want to do depositions.

Then we proceeded to -- both parties proceeded to issue multiple third party subpoenas, and we did not know until October 16th that they now are going to take the position that there's -- you know, that we're only allowed to take 10 third party depositions.

As soon as we learned that that's their position, which was October 16th -- and it was a surprise to us that they're taking this stance. As long as we understood that this is now the way they're going to go, which contradicts their prior statement that they were going to depose everybody, and they knew there were more than ten. As soon as we knew that now this is their position, we immediately asked -- conferred with Gibson and asked for this phone call to clarify how we go from here.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me just go back to Gibson and make sure I understand. So they offered the stipulation or the declaration process, which you, I guess, in some form rejected

doing it in total. You would do it on a case by case basis, based on your motion.

I guess I'm trying to understand. In your mind, was there an agreement allowing to proceed with more than ten of these, based on the fact -- I'm just trying to understand what the nature, if there was an agreement.

MR. SCHUETTINGER: Right. There was no agreement.

In August, several months ago, the thought of a stipulation —

I was just addressing the stipulation that Gibson stipulate to

evidence that it hadn't seen and that we stipulate that there's

unlimited depositions. And I informed Armadillo — I think my

email said for various reasons, you know, my client's not

willing to agree to the stipulation at this point.

It has been our position since then that we're certainly reasonable, and on a case by case basis we'll look at whatever evidence there is and work with the other side on a stip, which we're trying to do with Moonstone Guitar right now. I sent them a proposed declaration.

We never agreed to, you know, this unlimited number of subpoenas, and the goal posts have been moved by Armadillo throughout. At first it was just we believe there's numerous, and then they said we believe there's 34. Now they're saying there's 52 third party deps. And the subpoenas they sent out were just rapid. We were getting two in a day, three in a day. I think within a week they

had all 24 of them issued.

So we never agreed to them, and what we brought to their attention was you have now issued over 24 third party subpoenas. The rule limits you to ten total. We'll agree to ten. And that's when they brought this to the Court's attention. We never got our --

THE COURT: I guess in your process when you said basically you wouldn't agree to just kind of an agreement of stipulations and you would have to take the depositions, you knew that they wanted more than ten. I guess at any time during these discussions, whether by email or in person or via telephone, did you object to, hey, you can only take ten of these?

MR. SCHUETTINGER: Yes, in the correspondence. Once they started issuing the subpoenas, giving us notice, because at the beginning of the case we were just talking hypothetically that they had some evidence they wanted to get. I don't know who they intend to subpoena. I don't know who we're talking about, right? What third parties?

Then all of a sudden, within a week, they send us notice of 24 third parties that they're doing the deps, and that's when we brought to their attention quickly, you've gone over the amount here.

I mean, I guess to answer your question, I can't really object to them doing something before they do it. I didn't

know who they intended to issue the subpoenas to.

As I told you before, we litigated a similar case all the way to trial. The parties, total, didn't do ten third party deps. There were some requests for production of documents, which I think is an easy way to go here where you ask the parties, hey, can you give me sales for the last five years or ten years for this guitar.

I think what they're going to find is a lot of these companies don't sell the image that they're attaching. What they're also doing, which we didn't know at the time, is the subpoenas — as I referenced before, they're only seeking to cancel three trademarks here. But the subpoenas are including other trademarks Gibson has that they don't have a counterclaim to cancel. So they're kind of, you know, moving the goal posts throughout this.

I certainly didn't know they were going to issue 60 document requests to third parties or do it where we have five depositions in a week in four different states, where we're doing it over -- you know, the day after Thanksgiving for a company that Gibson has settled with.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead if --

MS. NAYDONOV: Your Honor --

THE COURT: If you want to respond, ma'am.

MS. NAYDONOV: Uh-huh. Thank you, Your Honor.

First of all, I would like to quote from our

August 26th email, which is when we proposed the stipulation. We told Gibson at the time that the proposed stipulation is an attempt to save costs and fees and burden on the third parties associated with potentially over 20 third party depositions. Over 20, back in August.

They wrote back and said we intend to depose any third parties that Armadillo intends to use to invalidate my client's IP rights.

Then they proceed to issue eight third party subpoenas on their own, which prompted our counter subpoenas and our further subpoenas to third parties.

So they -- they knew all along that there are way over ten, that we intend to get evidence and we need evidence for our burden for way over ten. They told us they intend to depose anyone. And it was not until October 16th where they all the sudden made an about-face and said you should only be allowed to do ten depositions.

Now, yes, we currently are moving to cancel only three guitar shapes on genericness grounds, but we're asking for evidence about third party use of other marks because that's highly relevant to finding no likelihood of confusion.

The Fifth Circuit held in Amstar against Domino's Pizza, 615 F.2d. 255, the greater the number of identical or more or less similar trademarks already in use on different kinds of goods, the less the likelihood of confusion.

So we need to ask those third parties about their uses of shapes where we're accused of infringement, even where there is no genericness counterclaim. So the fact of the matter is that there are numerous — several dozen third parties that have used the same shapes over the past several decades. It doesn't matter that some of them may no longer be in use.

Armadillo started using those -- the accused shape back in 1976, so Gibson has to prove that their marks had acquired secondary meaning back in the '70s when we started using those marks. For genericness, it's relevant that some parties have used these shapes in the '70s and in the '80s or in the '90s, even though they don't use them anymore.

The fact that Gibson settled with some parties like

Ibanez or John Hornby Skewes does not mean that a third

party subpoena should no longer be issued or is irrelevant.

For example, until we issued a subpoena to Ibanez and until

we spoke with Ibanez and that subpoena was issued, Gibson

didn't even produce the settlement agreement to us. It was

our subpoena that prompted the production of that settlement

agreement.

Moreover, it's -- the fact that Ibanez settled with Gibson or that John Hornby Skewes settled with Gibson doesn't take away from the fact that those companies had used these shapes, these commonplace shapes before. So we

need to get basic facts. I used this shape for -- in the case of Ibanez, after settlement, they have continued to make the same shapes with some tweaks, as far as we understand, and in the minds of consumers, consumers are still exposed to continued use of virtually the same shapes.

We just need to get this evidence in, that the shapes are -- you know, have been used for this period of time and here are the sales and here are the advertising.

Now, with regard to -- so we don't understand fundamentally why Gibson would not agree to a procedure to get this evidence in. If they think -- they're still free to file a motion in limine before trial to try to get to exclude some of these as irrelevant, but we need a procedure in place that lets us get into evidence all these third parties that have used these shapes.

We think the declaration process is cheaper. It's more efficient. It works better. They keep referencing this case that almost went to trial. I cannot speak for that case. I can speak for multiple cases I have tried as plaintiff and defendant. We recently had one before Judge Ellis where we were plaintiff there. We agreed to a similar procedure where the defendant went and got declarations from -- I don't remember -- around 20 third parties. I've used them as defendant, getting the declarations and reading them into the record for the jury. We think that's cheaper,

more efficient.

If not, the only other way that we're aware of under the Federal Rules is deposition testimony from these third parties.

Now, regarding the specific ones that Gibson mentioned,
Daisy Rock that was inadvertently scheduled for Veteran's
Day, we told Gibson two weeks ago, sorry, we inadvertently
scheduled it. We didn't remember it was Veteran's Day.
We're working with Daisy Rock's counsel to reschedule that
deposition, so no issue there.

John Hornby Skewes, which is based in London, Gibson knows and we're working with their counsel on a Skype deposition at a date mutually convenient for everyone. So we're not making anyone travel anywhere the day after Thanksgiving.

Moonstone, that was Gibson's subpoena, not ours, and we issued a counter subpoena. After that, Gibson said actually we want to work on a declaration from this person because the owner has cancer, and we said, of course. That's what we were proposing all along is to have this procedure where the default is you try to negotiate a declaration. If you are not able to negotiate a declaration, the parties reserve the right to take a one or two hour deposition. It can be telephonic, can be Skype. We'll pick a date that works for everyone.

But we cannot be in the position where we are just limited to ten and then we have to burden the Court and ask for leave again or we have to justify to Gibson why we think every single other third party beyond ten is relevant.

To prove our case, we are entitled to get evidence of these third party uses, and there are more than 50 of them out there, and to present it. Then if Gibson wants to argue that they're irrelevant or inadmissible at trial, you know, they can do that. But we have to have a process in place that lets us — that doesn't limit us to ten and lets us educate the Court and the jury about all these widespread third party uses.

Now, the document requests, counsel mentioned that Ibanez's subpoena had more than 60 document requests. Well, there were multiple shapes that Ibanez has used that are the same or very close to what Armadillo is accused of doing here. Our document requests really fall into several categories. It's their use, sales, advertising, any agreements or objections from Gibson. But because they used so many shapes, we just broke down the requests for the third party's convenience, give us sales of the Flying V shape, give us sales of the Explorer shape. Give us advertising. We can condense them into 13 requests total. We just broke them down into numerous requests to make it more convenient for the third party.

We've been working with Ibanez's counsel, as well as with other counsel. We are agreeing to extensions for them to respond. We can schedule a deposition on a day that works for everyone.

But we still think that this declaration procedure is better, because it's just cheaper and more efficient for everyone. And, by the way, still allows Gibson to object to the declarations on relevance grounds at trial, on materiality, you know, on prejudice grounds, Rule 403 grounds.

The only thing that we're asking Gibson to agree is that they do not object to the admissibility of the declaration on authenticity and hearsay grounds, and then they can argue it's irrelevant or should be excluded on other grounds.

Then in terms of scheduling the subpoenas where counsel said they need to fly back and forth, as I said, we already agreed with Gibson, these can be telephonic.

Also, if they want to move any of those depositions, we're happy to move them to a different week or date, so long as it works for the third party, of course.

And then, as I said, the fact that John Hornby Skewes or Ibanez have reached settlements doesn't take away from the fact that the shapes had been used for years before that, and in the case of Ibanez, with small tweaks, have

continued to be used after settlement.

Also, the fact that again some -- they're arguing that some do not have the guitars displayed on their website right now. Well, that doesn't mean that the shapes had not been used before, so --

THE COURT: Okay. Let me go ahead and interject, because I've heard enough on this issue.

One thing I will say is that I put a high premium on cooperation, and it's clear neither side is cooperating on the operation of this discovery in terms of how to approach it.

So let me just start off. I have Gibson's motion to quash and protective order. I'm going to grant that. Now, just because I'm granting that does not mean that I believe that things couldn't go forward.

I will go ahead and grant the defense 20 third party depositions. You can go ahead and proceed with those.

But I want to encourage y'all to cooperate with each other. So what I mean by that is you need to go ahead and try to agree to a procedure, whether you use the declaration procedure -- I'm not going to impose that, but it seems like a reasonable solution to at least some of those. Then if not, then they can proceed with the depositions if you can't agree. But let's try to have a good faith negotiation.

Then let's plan those third party depositions, if you

have to proceed to those, together, not just automatically notice them. So let's see if there's some air of cooperation.

I would say from the defense standpoint, I know you said you need -- I'll give you 20 right now. If you -- when you're getting close to that and you still need more, then if the parties cannot agree, come back to the Court and ask for a telephone conference and we'll discuss it and I'm sure I'll give you some more.

But, again, I encourage the parties to cooperate with each other to kind of resolve this.

Okay. Any other guidance you need from me from the defense?

MS. NAYDONOV: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: And I'm just -- I'm granting the motion to quash because I understand maybe you weren't getting cooperation, but noticing all those subpoenas was not appropriate without some cooperation from the other side.

And if they're not cooperating, you know, I would say if you need Court guidance, because -- and I'm telling Gibson, you need to cooperate, because if you don't, I'll let them go ahead and just notice them all. But let's go back to square one, see if you can cooperate with each other and see if that solves the problem.

MS. NAYDONOV: Your Honor --

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THE COURT: Anything else for Gibson I can do today?
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               MR. SCHUETTINGER: I just have a procedural question.
 3
     So you're going to grant our motion to guash. So then do they
     need to reissue the 20 subpoenas they want to proceed with?
 4
 5
               MS. NAYDONOV: I had the same question, Your Honor.
 6
     I was hoping that we could pick the 20, because we've already
7
     served a lot of them and are in the process of working with
8
     those third parties on getting the responses, so we're hoping
     we can --
9
10
               THE COURT: Let me be clear. I'm quashing them as to
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     the time they're set for. So I don't have a problem with
12
     you -- if you first can't agree to some other method, whether
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     using the declaration procedure for the 20, but then having 20
14
     to go forward with, using the 20 of the group you've already
15
     issued, I don't have a problem with that, of working with the
16
     other side and the third party to set that time up.
17
               MS. NAYDONOV: Okay. Thank you.
18
               THE COURT: Okay. Anything else I can do for Gibson
19
     today?
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               MR. SCHUETTINGER: No, Your Honor, unless local
21
     counsel has something they want to add.
22
               MR. HOWEN: No, that's okay. Your Honor, thank you
23
     for your time today.
24
               THE COURT: Okay. Y'all have a great day.
25
     Thank you.
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